The Asheville News.

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THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 13, 1862.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

The following ordinance (says the Raleigh Standard) was passed by the Convention on the 24th ult. We learn that Mr. A. F. Purefoy, of Forestville, an ingenious and enterprising young man, is disposed to undertake the manufacture of cards, if he can obtain the necessary machinery.

AN ORDINANCE

To encourage the Manufacture of Cotton and Wool Cards.

Be it Ordained, &c., That if any person or persons shall erect buildings and construct machinery for the purpose of manufacturing Cotton and Wool Cards, and shall make proof to the Governor of the cost of such works, the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to draw on the Treasury for sums not exceeding the cost of said works, to be loaned to the owners thereof on the execution by them of bonds payable to the State with sufficient security, conditioned to repay such sums at such time as the General Assembly may prescribe, and with such interest as may be required, not exceeding six per cent. per annum: *Provided further*, That the cards thus manufactured shall in the first place be offered for sale to the citizens of this State.

☞We think it important that it should be known to the people of the State, and to the Justices of the County Courts, and those who may be appointed by them to take the tax-lists in April, that the Convention has passed the following ordinance, which is now the law of the land:

AN ORDINANCE TO TAX MONEY.

Be it Ordained, &c., That hereafter all monies on hand and all monies on deposit with individuals, or in the Banks or other corporations, shall be taxed one-fifth of one per cent. as now imposed on money at interest; and all persons having money in possession or on deposit as aforesaid, on the 1st day of April in each and every year, shall be required to list the same, under the same liabilities and responsibilities as now imposed by law for a failure or neglect to list other taxable property: *Provided*, That bank notes and Confederate Treasury notes shall be considered as money: *Provided, further*, That the provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to those who may have less than one hundred dollars to list: *And provided further*, That this ordinance may be modified or repealed by the General Assembly.

BIG CREEK GAP.

A portion of Capt. Winston's company of Sappers and Miners, about 30 in number, were attacked at Big Creek Gap, on the Cumberland Mountain, on the 21st ult., by over one hundred Lincoln troops. Our men were engaged in felling timber, and otherwise blocking up the Gap. At the first fire of the enemy three were killed and five wounded. Among the latter was Thos. S. Atkin, son of the Editor of this paper, 16 years of age. He was shot through the fleshy part of the thigh, and afterwards captured, and carried some distance, but made his escape, and reached Knoxville. His wound is doing well, and he will soon be fit for service again. He had several bullet holes through his clothing, but only one of the bullets touched his body.

At the last accounts old Shoepf, the hessian General, was marching towards Big Creek Gap, with the view of passing into East Tennessee at that point.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.

We announce with sorrow the death of Lieut. Samuel Brown, of Co. F, 14th Regiment N. C. Troops. He was a son of Col. Wm. J. Brown, of this county, and a young man greatly esteemed for his many good qualities of head and heart. He died in camp at Smithfield, Va., and his remains were brought home, and on Saturday last, after appropriate funeral services by Rev. W. N. Morrison, of the Presbyterian church, consigned to their final resting place.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest."

☞Maj. Marcus Erwin, of Wise's Legion, has reached home. He has been quite unwell, and looks considerably worsted. We had but little conversation with him, but learn that he is of the opinion that Roanoke Island might have been held if the commanding officer had done his duty. It is a burning shame that the treachery, incompetency or cowardice of a commanding officer, should be allowed to humiliate and mortify our brave men—to say nothing of the worse results following the surrender of an important point.

A WISE STEP.

President Davis has issued a proclamation, declaring martial law in Richmond and within ten miles of the surrounding country, suspending all civil jurisdiction, except that of the Mayor of Richmond, and also suspending, under authority of Congress, the writ of *habeas corpus*. All distilleries are ordered to be closed, and the sale of liquors of any kind is prohibited. All establishments for the sale of liquors are ordered to be closed.

GEN. PRICE.

About the only gleam of sunshine that falls upon us at present, is the news in another column of a great victory by the gallant Price on the borders of Missouri. Price has never lost a battle, and if we had a few more such men affairs would soon wear a brighter coloring.

THANKS.—We return our thanks to Mr. Joseph McKinney of this county for a list of ten subscribers, and to Mr. J. J. Shepherd of Yancy, for a list of fourteen.

Correspondence of the News.

FROM THE TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

CUMBERLAND GAP, VIRGINIA, March 1, 1862.

BROTHER ATKIN:

We reached this place yesterday, after a long and hard march, through rain and mud to any degree. We were water-bound several days. The freshet bore off bridges, cabins, corn-cribs, and almost every thing else in its destructive course; but, thank God, it did not bear off the lives of any of our brave boys. There are two of our companies behind yet—they will be up to-day or to-morrow. Last evening we heard that the enemy was on this side of the mountain, about seven thousand strong; but it turned out to be some seven or eight hundred of our Mississippi boys coming in as a reinforcement.

Part of Gen. Bragg's command has been ordered to the Gap, and it is thought that he will take the command at this Post in person. The enemy comes within sight of us once in a while. The Federal pickets killed one or two of our men the other day in sight of our breast-works. They took five or six prisoners and horses. It is said that our boys were in a house, enjoying a game of ——— and the Yankees came up, surrounded, fired upon them, killing one or two, and took the rest prisoners. These are truly perilous times out here. We are compelled to be on the alert all the time. The only way the Feds can get us here is by superior numbers—which they say they have—and can command any number. But, if it were admissable to speak of all the particulars appertaining to this Post, it might produce a very great change in the programme. The Federals may whip us out here yet, but we expect to give them the best fight we have in our shop. We ought to have more men at this place, and we ought to have a few more pieces of canon of the longest range. I have just returned from a visit to our various fortifications, and find them sufficient for any emergency. So if you hear of us having to fight at this place you may expect a good report from the 29th, though many of us may fall to rise no more.

This is a high, healthy, and finely ventilated country. Last night we had a tolerable fall of snow. The water is almost pure free-stone—the boys call it "Buncombe water." Col. Ledbetter will take command here until General Bragg comes, unless Cobb's Legion takes the Post. In regard to this, however, we will know in due time.

There seems to be rather a damper thrown over the "loyal" subjects in East Tennessee within the last week or two, but more especially for the last five or six days. They begin to fear *uncle abe* will not get in in the appointed fifteen or twenty days. The Governor (Harris) has ordered out the Militia of East Tennessee, indiscriminately. This will produce no little flutteration. They will pour across the line to Abe's bosom by the hundred, or fain themselves disabled, or take up their knapsacks and walk. I know the time was when East Tennessee could boast as pure and brave fighting material as the world ever afforded. Where is it? Has patriotism taken wings and flitted away? The material must be here, in part at least. This part of the State has sent out nearly or quite all her Southern men, except a few who are disabled, and a few others—young men—who think that there are "copperas-breeches" enough to do the fighting.

This morning I was in Kentucky and Tennessee, and am now writing in Virginia. So you will discover that I have been rambling.

Before closing this letter I ought to say that our pickets heard the enemy's drums distinctly this morning. The fact is, they must be in large force within a few miles of us. We ought to have a large and effective cavalry force deployed as pickets, constantly. We ought to know their strength. The plan ought to be devised and carried out in this respect. We need not expect to repulse them successfully without risking life and enduring many perils. Here are scopes of heavy forests spreading out for miles in every direction, affording ample means for ascertaining the *whereabouts* of the enemy, if we would only avail ourselves of the opportunity. We must not be scared to death because their pickets shoot at us every day or two. Let them shoot—who cares? But let us act very discreetly, and preserve the lives of our men. This can easily be done by making our deployments practically effective, out of our best drilled troops, both of Infantry and Cavalry. We hope Col. Coleman's command will be ordered here. We want North Carolina boys. We are not afraid to risk them in the day of battle.

I need an excellent gun, that I can carry easily and attend to my duties as an officer. How am I to get it? Can't you or my friend Col. S———, hit upon the plan. If so, please do it as soon as possible, and it shall be effectually consecrated to Southern Independance, *live or die*.

A few days more will reveal our destiny, pretty much, at this place.

As ever, yours,
W. F. PARKER, Lt. Co. H,
29th N. C. Infantry, C. S. A.

LETTER FROM CAPT. ALLEN.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, Feb. 25, 1862.

REV. T. W. ATKIN:

DEAR SIR:—I drop you a short note to-day, in which I will inform you that we are all released upon parole of honor until we are regularly exchanged. We will start for home in a day or two. Our hardships during this month are indiscribable. A long and wearisome trip through the rain, and the Island virtually surrendered when we arrived, we hastened into action. After landing we met three Regiments in the swamps who had nearly surrounded us.—The first thing we knew they opened fire upon us, many of them being within forty yards of us. The swamp was so bad that our Battalion could not form at all. My company being in front, was near a small opening where they formed in line immediately, and replied to the enemy.—Several of the Battalion finally got on ground where they could fire. We ran the enemy from their position in a few minutes. Their own report shows 33 killed and 56 wounded—one Lt. Col, and several other officers. Privates Jacob Jarrett and W. L. Wilson of my company were wounded—Jarrett being shot in the head and Wilson in the leg. Five of the Battalion were killed. Three of Capt. Ed. Smith's men and two of Capt. Overby's.

Our men acted bravely, and if we could of had our way about it, we would have been with the Yankees yet, and if alive, fighting them with all our might. Young Jarrett when shot fell, and was supposed to be killed, but in a short time I saw him up loading his gun, with the blood streaming from his head. As I passed the line where he was he asked me to place a cap on his gun tube for him for he saw another Yankee and wanted to shoot him. I hastened to obey his request, and wiped the blood from his eyes. He fired again, and I could scarcely get him to quit the ranks.

We fell back a short distance where there was an opening, that we might make a stand against the enemy, looking for Col. Shaw's forces to join in with us in a general engagement. But alas! to our sorrow the first we heard of Shaw he was sending a flag of truce to the enemy.—We bit our lips with rage. But as he was a superior officer we had to obey him. My motto is to hoist a black flag. I hope that we may be relieved soon so that we can meet them again.

Yours, in haste,
L. M. ALLEN.

LETTER FROM NORFOLK.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, Feb. 24, 1862.

REV. T. W. ATKIN:

DEAR SIR:—After the disaster at Roanoke Island, and we released upon parole of honor until we are exchanged, and as the Virginians, or some of them here, are abusing the North Carolina Troops, I thought I would give you a short sketch of the conduct of the 2nd North Carolina Battalion commanded by Col. Green. They landed on the Island after it was virtually surrendered. They marched in great haste to meet the enemy. Col. Green told me he only had 400 men landed that was able for duty. I went with his Battalion as a guide through the swamps. We marched through the camp of Col. Shaw's Regiment. His men had all quit the field, but onward this Battalion went not knowing the condition of affairs. The first thing we knew the enemy opened fire upon us. Col. Green gave command by company into line. I could not help but stand and gaze at company A, commanded by Capt. Allen. They formed a neat line in an instant, amidst the fire of three thousand muskets. The Hawkins Zouaves on the right, a Massachusetts Regiment on the left, and another Regiment in front. Capt. Allen went in front of his men waving his sword. He appeared not in the least excited. He cautioned his men to be cool and take good aim. They stood by his side like heroes, and you may believe they shot well. In a short time they drove the enemy from the field. The Battalion all behaved well, but could not form in the swamp to advantage. Capt. Allen commanded the strongest and best company I ever saw. In the midst of the fight I saw him run along the road and hand Col. Green a pistol that had fallen from his holster, amidst a perfect storm of balls. I expected to see him fall every moment, but fortunately he escaped with a few holes cut in his uniform by the enemy's balls. His men escaped with two or three being wounded. Five of the Battalion were killed, but I do not know to what companies they belonged.

The enemy lost in this last engagement 33 killed and 56 wounded. Among the killed was the Lieut. Col. of the 7th New York Zouaves and several others. By this time the Battalion had fallen back to an opening where they could form, leaving Co. A as pickets. They shortly having orders to fall back and form on the right, they were commanded by their Captain to rally by fours and fall back, which they did in good order, killing several of the enemy that were hid in the swamp as they went. They immediately formed in good order; and just at this time, and when the enemy had fallen back at least a mile to their main army, Col. Shaw sent out a flag of truce and surrendered the Island and all our property. The officers of Greene's Battalion halted the bearer of the flag but he would not stop, and they had to be prevented from shooting him.

Upon the whole, this Battalion, with many of our other Regiments, is composed of as brave men as lives. To see 400 men take a stand against 17,000, and then want to kill the commander that surrenders.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN AND AN EYE WITNESS.

FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

CAMP LEE, NEAR GRAHAMSVILLE, S. C., March 5, 1862.

EDITOR NEWS:

The war is still progressing in this section of the Confederacy. Every effort is being made that is possible on the part of our authorities, to bring our forces into proper trim. The 25th is in good health and high spirits, and like the huntsman's horse anxious for the chase. It is generally remarked by spectators and persons visiting this Regiment, that it is one of the strongest and best drilled Regiments in the Confederate States. Western North Carolina should be proud of having the honor of sending the 25th and 29th, and a host of other most noble companies into the service of her country. The commanding officers are all in high standing, both among officers and men. There will be a call for the Regiment to re-enlist for the war in a few days, and I have no doubt that a majority of the Regiment—at least two-thirds—will enter the service again. But this should be no drawback for those remaining at home. They cannot expect to remain at home in ease and quiet and let the patriotic volunteers that are now in the service do all the fighting. There is only three sides to this question, and that is, liberty, death, or bondage for the South and her posterity. So arouse to action before it is too late.

Our men are anxious for a new field of service, as they think the time long in getting into a Yankee race. Many of them want to go back to the old North State—others to Tennessee, where the ball is opened in earnest. The most damage the Yankees are doing to this section is by their decoying and stealing all the negroes that can get into their reach; causing some inconvenience to the planters in removing their property to the interior.

Savannah is well fortified, and able to stand against any force that may come.

SUMTER.

J. W. ROBERTS, ALIAS JOHN SMITH, IS DEAD.

REEMS' CREEK, NORTH CAROLINA, March 2, 1862.

EDITOR NEWS:

A short notice of the above named gentleman may not be uninteresting to the curious. On entering upon the duties of the Hospital at Camp Martin, a man in the last stage of Chronic Bronchitis and Dropsy of the Chest, was shown us as J. W. Roberts, of Capt. Davidson's company. The Capt. told us that he had reasons to believe that Roberts was a murderer, and that his real name was Smith, but as he would soon die he had concluded not to hand him over to the civil authorities.

We treated him kindly, and did all in our power to make his last days comfortable. We told him plainly that he must die soon. He seemed engaged in prayer, and some days before he died, professed religion, and talked of the bad life he had led. He said he had belonged to a regularly organized band of Counterfeiters and robbers. He once killed a woman for some cause, but did not say when or where. He also killed a man in Polk county, Tennessee, by the name of Mark Shelton, and fled to this State for the offence—changed his name and joined the company. He said that Lewis Taylor and Isaac Syms were his accomplices in the murder. He spoke of an Isaac Smith, but did not say what relation he was. He said he lived in Benton, Polk county, Tennessee.

He said there were ten in the band, but gave no names except those given above. These are the principal items in his case.

J. A. REAGAN, M. D.,
In charge of Hospital.

☞Under the proclamation of martial law in Richmond, the Government is about to seize all private arms for the public defence.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

Telegraphed to South Carolinian.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—Columbus was entirely evacuated on Sunday afternoon, by the Confederates, and everything not carried away was burnt. Many of the principal houses and private residences were also burnt.

The Federals, 12,000 strong, under command of Gen. Pope, appeared in front of New Madrid, five miles down the river. On Monday afternoon, Commodore Hollins' gun-boats fired upon them with shell keeping them back. The Federal lines extend around the town for several miles. Up to 4 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, the Federals made no response, and the shelling from the gun-boats still continued. It is supposed that the enemy made an attack this morning. An attack from the enemy's gun-boats is momentarily expected.

Island Number 10 has been strongly fortified.

It is reported from Nashville that a large number of negroes have been taken off by the Federal gun-boats.

Memphis, March 5.—The latest advices from East Tennessee say that Gen. Shoepf is making arrangements for an advance by Big Creek Gap. The recent demonstration at Cumberland Gap was a feint.

There has been no quorum of the Tennessee Legislature yet. Business of importance is awaiting their action.

The final evacuation of Columbus occurred on Sunday afternoon. The provisions, ammunition and nearly all the guns were saved. All the buildings which were not burnt are occupied by the military.

Our river defences are progressing rapidly.

An order was issued on Monday to burn the town of New Madrid as a military necessity.

In a recent skirmish at Keythoden, Missouri, the Confederates took ten prisoners and killed twenty-five Federals. They also burnt 280 wagons, and captured a number of horses, mules and clothing.

Nothing later from New Madrid.

Memphis, March 6.—The captain of the steamer Vicksburg, which reached here this afternoon from New Madrid, states that scouts brought in a copy of the St. Louis Republican, which says that Gen. Price had a fight with the enemy, in which he whipped them, killing one thousand and taking many prisoners, and putting the balance to flight. He is now in pursuit of the flying foe towards St. Louis. This news is credited here by many.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, March 7.—Congress has passed the bill creating the office of Commanding-General, to be appointed by the President. It provides that the usual headquarters be at Capitol, and that he be charged with the direction and distribution of supplies, and when necessary to take command in person of the army or armies in the field; the pay to be four hundred dollars per month. The general impression is that Lee will be appointed.

In the House, to-day, a bill was introduced to purge the military service of ignorant and inefficient officers.

Mr. Foote presented a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase as far as practicable all the cotton and tobacco, paying one-fourth of its value in Confederate notes, the balance in twenty year bonds, bearing interest at eight per cent. It provides that the cotton and tobacco heretofore burnt be paid for in bonds at eight per cent.

A bill was introduced authorizing an export duty of seven cents per pound on cotton the growth of the present year, and similar duties of —— cents on tobacco, but the duties to cease on the raising of the blockade.

A bill was introduced prohibiting the exportation of cotton and tobacco, unless in exchange for war munitions, iron-clad steamers and other articles essential in war, but providing not to include cotton and tobacco previously purchased by foreign States now in their actual ownership. The Act ceases on the raising of the blockade.

The Senate proceedings were unimportant, except the confirmation of S. C. Winder, of Maryland, as Brigadier-General.

Congress has passed a bill regulating the distribution of property under military necessity. The first section authorizes the military authorities to destroy all cotton, tobacco, military or naval stores, or other property which may aid the enemy. The second privides that property destroyed by owners or the military, if testimony of such destruction be made conformably to law, will be paid for out of the proceeds of the property confiscated or sequestrated in the manner hereinafter to be provided.

FROM NORFOLK.

Late Northern and European Intelligence—Disastrous Effect of the late Storm—The Cotton Pressure in France.

Norfolk, Feb. 28.—The Federal steamer Express is reported as having been lost on the Eastern shore of Virginia in the gale of the 24th. The steamer Hoboken, which was engaged in laying the cable in the bay, is ashore at Cape Henry and is going to pieces. The crew were saved by the steamer Spaulding, The attempt to lay the telegraph cable across the Chesapeake is a failure. Half of it was laid, but the end was buried up and the balance lost. The gunboat Forbes is ashore at Nag's Head. One ship, four brigs and two schooners are ashore at Holmes' Hole.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of February 7th, says that the distress at Rouen and Lyons, among the *ouvriers*, or working classes, is so severe, that fears are entertained of serious disturbances.—Many mills have stopped for want of Cotton, and many thousands of operatives are out of employment. The correspondent says that, unless the Emperor interferes in the American quarrel, the operatives must starve; and that unless General McClellan speedily strikes a blow, the Washington Government will be exposed to a pressure from France, and perhaps England.—The people of France are losing confidence in the ability of the American Government to put down the revolution. The cry for help from the manufacturing depots of France will soon be heard and heeded by the Imperial Government.

☞The Chicago Tribune, of the 25th ult., speaking of the number of prisoners taken at Fort Donelson, says:

"We have conversed with the officers at Camp Douglas, and think that there cannot be more than six thousand. The regiments, with two exceptions, are of small numbers; numbers were killed, and others escaped, so that there has been an over-estimate. About six thousand is the actual number of prisoners now in camp."

☞We were pleased to meet Mr. John Felmet, of the 1st Cavalry Regiment, a few days since. He is at home on a short furlough, and in good health. He informed us that the Regiment had been ordered to Weldon.

☞Hon. John Bell is among the exiles from Nashville since the enemy have occupied the city. All he possessed about Nashville is lost, the vandals having destroyed a large establishment of which he was sole owner.

Late News.

☞The Richmond Whig says: "A struggle for liberty or death is upon us. We must all become soldiers, and the sooner the better."

☞The Northern papers say that the timid capitalists are sending their specie to foreign countries for security.

☞The great "Sawyer gun," at Newport News, burst a few days ago, killing three and wounding five Yankee gunners.

☞The snow in the Northern section of New York is lying to the depth of five or six feet.—Fears are entertained of an inundation along the Hudson and Mohawk.

VIRGINIA.—This State has been called upon by the Confederate Government for 65,800 men. It is estimated that about one-half this number will be furnished by re-enlistment.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.—The steamer Gen. Miramon, it is stated by the Mobile Register, has made a successful entry at New Orleans, with arms and munitions.

☞The bill appropriating $450,000 for the support of the families of indigent volunteers during the present and next year, has passed both houses of the Legislature of Tennessee, and is now a law.

☞A despatch from Washington to the New York Times, says that the vile traitor Andy Johnson will soon proceed to Nashville, to perform his part of the dirty and traitorous work that has been assigned to him.

☞The drinking-houses of Charleston have all been closed by order of the city authorities, and the license money refunded. The Columbia Carolinian speaks of this as a necessary measure demanded by the times.

☞It is rumored that the seat of Government is to be removed from Richmond to Raleigh. We don't know what truth, if any, there is in the rumor; but we give it for what it is worth.

ARREST OF "UNION MEN" IN RICHMOND.—The Examiner says that John Minor Botts, Valentine Heckler, Franklin Stearns, and several other "Union men" have been arrested in Richmond and confined in jail. Many other arrests will be made in the next twenty-four hours.

GENERAL CONFERENCE M. E. CHURCH.—This body was to have met in New Orleans on 1st of April, but the Southern Christian Advocate has received a letter from Bishop Andrew, postponing the meeting to some time and place to be decided upon by the Bishops of the Church.

FIRE AT HELENA, ARK.—A most destructive fire occurred at Helena, Ark., on Thursday last, by which a large portion of the business part of the city was destroyed, involving a loss of some $90,000. The fire originated in the carelessness of some troops quartered in a combustible old building.

☞Brig. Gen. Bushrod Johnson, of Tennessee, who was among the prisoners taken by the Yankees at Fort Donelson, succeeded in making his escape and arrived safely at Murfreesboro' on Sunday last. He states that on account of their terrible loss, the enemy was not at all exultant over their victory.

☞South Carolina has received the highest compliment from the enemy yet bestowed upon any Southern State. The Congress of fanatics at Washington are agitating the question of expunging the State altogether from the map of the country and dividing the territory between North Carolina and Georgia.

DISTILLERIES.—We alluded recently to distilleries. We have since learned that in Pickens and Anderson Districts there are 250 distilleries! Each uses weekly at least 50 bushels of corn—12,500 bushels per week—600,000 bushels per year for two districts! No wonder corn is high.—*South Carolinian.*

SALE OF MERCHANDIZE.—About 130 bags of Rio, Cuba and St. Domingo Coffee was sold yesterday, at the store of Mr. R. A. Pringle, at 50 and 55 cents per pound. Mr. James H. Taylor disposed of, at his establishment in Broad street, a lot of Claret Wine at $7 and $11 per dozen; Rhenish Wine at $11 and $16 per dozen.—*Charleston Mercury.*

WAR UPON THE DISTILLERIES.—Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation commanding every distiller in the State to cease manufacturing ardent spirits after the 15th March inst., under a penalty of seizure of the property thus employed. In case of distillers refusing to obey this order, their stills are to be seized and manufactured into cannon.

RICHMOND, March 7.—Late English papers report a more favorable aspect of affairs towards the South at the opening of the English Parliament, than was first announced through Northern channels. Nearly all the representative men express favorable views towards us and the reverse towards the North.

☞In Palo Pinto county, a call being made for volunteers out of a crowd of men, only five marched out, when fifteen young daughters of Texas marched out into line, and declared they would go into the service of their country if their places were not filled by good men, when a perfect yell ensued and fifteen men took their places! *This is so.*

SHIP ISLAND.—We have seen a letter from New Orleans, which states that the Oregon brought to that city four Federal prisoners—soldiers from ship Island. They report 5,000 troops on the Island and seven vessels in the offing. The troops were "dying like sheep" of small pox and pneumonia. It also said that the Yankee horses are dying off by hundreds.—*Mobile Advertiser, Feb. 26.*

☞Capt. John W. Morgan, the dashing cavalry officer, whose exploits at Bowling Green we have already chronicled, hearing of the enemy's occupation of Nashville on Sunday last, at once proceeded with his squadron from Murfreesboro' to that city, and on Monday morning returned with twenty-five Yankee prisoners he had captured in Nashville. This arrival, we are told, created quite a sensation a Murfreesboro'.

FROM HAVANA.—The British steamer Nelly, Capt. Moore, which left Havana on the 1st inst., has arrived at a Southern port in safety. She has brought a valuable cargo of dry goods, medicines, soap, candles and numerous articles which will be very useful at the present time. She experienced a heavy blow from the South, on the 3d, and a severe gale from the North-west on the 5th. Saw no Lincoln cruisers on the passage.

GUARD THE FOUNDRIES.—The Vicksburg Whig, of the 25th ult., says: We had a call, Saturday, from Theodore Bland, Esq., of McLennon county, Texas, who had just arrived from Louisville, Ky. He says a merchant of Louisville, whose name we do not deem it politic to put in print, requested him to make known on his arrival in the South, that a band of scoundrels had been organized by the Federal authorities and sent South for the purpose of burning and destroying all the foundries in the Confederacy. The loyal citizens of a certain city contributed about three hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of messengers to go South and warn us. One of the messengers had arrived in Louisville the day before Mr. Bland left the city, and others had been sent in other directions, to endeavor to get South with this intelligence. Let this news be heralded throughout our land, and the people put on their guard.

☞Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley has formally taken possession of New Mexico in the name of the Confederate States, and has issued an appropriate proclamation to the people of that territory.

GEN. A. S. JOHNSTON.—The Memphis Avalanche of the 4th says: We indulged a few days ago in some strictures upon the military movements of General Johnston. We have since been placed in possession of facts, before unknown to us, and still unknown to the public, that cannot fail to greatly relieve Gen. J. from the popular judgment which has loudly and generally condemned his move in the West.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF OUR CAUSE ABROAD.—As an instance of the confidence with which the moneyed men of England look to us to achieve the great revolution which we have begun, and of their faith in Southern credit, we may mention that a letter from a bank in Liverpool was received yesterday, offering to place to the credit of one of our Charleston banks the sum of £20,000, which, at present rates of exchange, would be worth $150,000.—*Charleston Mercury, 4th.*

☞Late advices from Nashville says that the Federal soldiers are disappointed and chagrined on account of the little sympathy exhibited for them there. Capt. Morgan captured ninety Federals on Thursday night. Federal pickets are captured every night. The Federal pickets now extend their operations to Franklin, twenty miles south of Nashville. At the skirmish at Savannah, near Eastport, on Friday, eighteen Federals were killed, and four killed on our side.

☞The Yankee Congress, it seems, are agitating the propriety of imposing a tax of three cents per pound on the cotton crop of the South, to assist in paying their enormous war debt.—This would yield them fully $50,000,000 annually, at the expense of the cotton planters, and at the same time act as a protection to the New England manufactories. It is well for our people to consider in advance these fruits of subjugation, and avoid them though it require the sacrifice of every man and dollar in the Confederacy to do so.

FROM NEW MADRID.—We learn that Col. Jeff. Thompson, who left New Madrid Saturday on a scouting expedition with about a hundred cavalry, had a sharp skirmish with the enemy's cavalry in considerable force, about five miles above that place. He was hemmed in by them and was forced to cut his way through as best he could. He is said to have sustained a loss of six men captured, and reported that he killed and wounded from twenty-five to thirty of the enemy. The "Swamp Fox" also lost his hat, which is alleged to have been shot off by a well directed Minnie ball. Upon reaching New Madrid he was immediately reinforced, and in company with two regiments of infantry, under Col. Gantt, went out to harrass the advance guard of the Hessians upon their approach.

SHARP SHOOTING ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.—We learn that some of our citizens are preparing for effective service on the Tennessee river. They will not go in squads of more than five or six. Each man is a practiced shot, with a rifle at long range, and each will go prepared with not less than one hundred rounds. They will take with them nothing but ground coffee, relying upon the citizens and their guns for food. They propose, in these small squads, to guard the Tennessee river. They will take their opportunities from behind trees, logs, and in the narrow bends of the river, to pick of the Lincoln pilots. They can plank a Minnie ball in a sheet of foolscap paper, at a distance of six hundred yards; and we venture the assertion that such a corps of sharp-shooters will be as great a terror to the enemy's boats as our gunboats were at Fort Donelson. Let each county bordering on the Tennessee river, in West Tennessee, send a squad of such men on this duty, and the pilots will soon refuse to ascend a stream where death awaits them behind any big tree. A man may face a known or seen danger; but when he cannot divine how, from what quarter, at what moment the arrow may be sped, he will shrink from it with an unaccountable dread. Let our people feel, in this war, that any defense is lawful, and our cause must be successful.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE—IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE.

Intelligence was received by the Government Saturday morning of the arrival, the day before, at Beaufort, on the North Carolina coast, of the Confederate steamer Nashville, from Southampton, with a cargo, said to exceed in value two millions of dollars. The customary caution was administered in the War Department to some of the representatives of the press, to make no allusion to the arrival, as it might compromise important interests, and convey information to the enemy; but, as the whole affair was spread before the public the same afternoon in an extra of the Enquirer newspaper, we, of course, feel at liberty to refer to the event of the day, and to give our readers such information of it as is in our possession.

The Nashville brings no arms, but a very valuable assorted cargo, among other articles, large supplies, which will be appreciated, of bank-note paper and postage stamps.

The Nashville coaled at Bermuda, and made the entire trip across the Atlantic without encountering any Federal vessel of war. In the vicinity of her harbor, on the North Carolina coast, a Yankee war steamer, with a very formidable armament, was espied, when the Nashville steered directly towards her, displaying the stars and stripes at her mast head. On getting between the blockading steamer and the harbor, Capt. Pegram, the commander of the Nashville, displayed the Confederate flag at fore, main and peak, performing this defiant movement almost within musket range of the Yankee. The blockading steamer immediately gave pursuit, and is supposed to have fired some twenty or thirty shots without effect at the steamer, which, under a full head of steam, was soon within range of the protecting guns at Fort Macon.

Capt. Pegram arrived here Saturday, and it is supposed that the entire cargo of the Nashville will be put at once at the disposal of the government, greatly to its relief and to the detriment of domestic speculators.—*Rich. Examiner.*

INK MANUFACTORY.—We are pleased to learn that Joseph Walker has commenced the manufacture of printing ink in this city. The enterprise was commenced about the first of January, and is now complete in all its difficult and complicated arrangements. Mr. J. L. Lewis, late of New Orleans, has charge of the establishment, and is indefatigable in his efforts to produce an article equal to the demands of Southern printers.—The ink has been extensively tested, and has given general satisfaction. The supply will soon be sufficient to meet all demands. We also learn that lampblack is manufactured at the same establishment, with much success.—*Ch. Courier.*

THE TRUE STORY OF THE BATTLE AND FALL OF FORT DONELSON.

At length, after a long and painful interval, we begin to hear something about the fall of Fort Donelson from our friends who were present there.

An officer of a Virginia regiment, who took part in the affair, has published a concise, but authentic, statement of the whole affair in the Lynchburg Republican. We hasten to lay before the reader its important points:

NASHVILLE, Feb. 17.—You have, ere this, heard of the bloodiest contest ever witnessed on this continent—the fight at Fort Donelson. It commenced on the 12th, but did not rage fiercely until the 13th. On the morning of the 13th the enemy opened fire on the fort with their gun-boats and attacked us on our right by land. In the course of two hours the fight became general and terrific. They made gallant charges on our right and left, we being in our rifle pits. They came again and again. Early in the evening they drew off their men, rallied them, and made another desperate effort, but were repulsed with heavy loss just about night. On the morning of the 14th they again attacked us, and were again repulsed about 12 o'clock. In the meantime, their gun-boats were doing all they could to reduce the fort, without success. They were disappointed, and sadly so, for their boats were disabled. About night they again made a desperate effort with their boats and by land, but were literally torn to pieces. At this stage of the game we got the news of transports coming up the river, fifteen in number. They landed fifteen thousand more men, and their force was now about fifty thousand. We had about fourteen thousand.

Our generals determined to go out of the entrenchments and drive them away, or sacrifice the life of all in the attempt. So, early on the morning of the 15th we left our rifle pits and attacked the enemy in his strong position, and after seven hours of the most terrific fighting, put them to flight. We took at our charge 200 prisoners. Just here I will call particular attention to the Thirty-sixth Virginia regiment. It led the charge upon the battery, took it, and brought it within our breastworks, and lost in doing so, seventy-two men, killed and wounded, out of 300! Such is the gallant spirit of old Virginia. Then, the Fifty-first regiment, Colonel Massie's, lost in the fight fifty-one out of 250, and the Fifty-sixth forty-one out of 300. Colonel Reid led the Fiftieth regiment. I should have said that Col. McCausland commanded the Second Brigade, of which the Thirty-sixth regiment was a part. The Thirty-sixth was commanded by Major Smith, ex-Governor's son. I have not ascertained the loss of the Fiftieth, but it was about the same as that of the others. We took three batteries and brought them inside our works.

I must not fail to call particular attention to Colonel Wharton, who commanded the First Brigade (Floyd's.)—He charged the enemy in their position and lost eighty-four out of 600 in doing so. Colonel Forrest's Cavalry, of Tennessee, took one battery. It was nobly done. I was an eye-witness! What a sight it was to see the Second Kentucky regiment charge over the breastworks after the Lincolnites! I was in ten feet of them when the order was given by General Floyd to charge! What a grand sight!—Then we chased the Yankees about two miles. I never saw the like!

But our soldiers had now been fighting for four days! They were exhausted; they could pursue them no further, and we were compelled to go to our breastworks again. In the course of some two hours, the enemy having received the fifteen thousand reinforcements above mentioned, attacked us on our right, and such an attack as they made, I reckon was scarcely before known.—They came up and took a portion of the breastworks on the right hand and held them—took one battery, but were immediately repulsed and driven beyond the reach of Buck and Ball. But on the extreme right they fought so very desperately that at one time I thought we would not repulse them. We got out of ammunition on the right and then it was I was apprehensive of the result.—But our boys took their fire without any ammunition, eagerly awaiting their nearer approach that they might "stick 'em," as they call it. But they didn't give them a chance. The Yankees fell back, and it was not long before plenty of ammunition was at hand, and now they peppered them.

But we were too much exhausted.—We fought four days, and were up four nights, and under such circumstances a man might fall asleep whilst firing a gun; and our Generals (Pillow, Buckner and Johnston) knew a surrender was almost inevitable.

General Floyd said he would'nt surrender, and took his original division, Col. Wharton and Col. McCauseland, and started for Nashville. I fear that one of his regiments, the Twentieth Mississippi, was taken.

I rode over the battle field. There were over 1,000 Yankees left dead.—To give a correct idea of the number killed, I ought to say 5,000.

I rode over the field on which the battle outside the breastworks was fought, and really I would have supposed there were three thousand killed there, but Generals Pillow and Floyd supposed there was one thousand killed outside the breastworks. Our loss in killed must be fully six hundred, but I have not ascertained accurately what it is.—We have a great many wounded. It seems strange, but every Yankee I saw on the battle-field was shot through the head. It was remarkable!

Generals Pillow's, Buckner's, and Johnson's commands were taken, and probably one regiment of Gen. Floyd's was also taken. General Pillow himself escaped.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

There are rich scenes in these "piping times" of war constantly presented (if one only had time to make a note of them,) among the hills and hollows of East Tennessee. Squire Hull, of Sullivan county, has been a vigorous Secessionist *ab initio*. He has assumed the duty of administering the oath of fidelity to the "dubious cases" in his vicinage. It happened when I was over there, that Jim Davis and wife were brought before "His Honor," because of certain remarks of the aforesaid Jim and his sharp-visaged spouse, evincing an unworthy confidence in one Abraham Lincoln. When Jim's case was called, the Squire ordered the constable to "fotch him up." The "old ooman" at the same time presented herself. The Squire observing her remarked that there was no law for making women "take a swar, but, Jeems, old feller, you must take out your papers." He proceeded to write out the oath for our Mr. Davis' subscription. It began thus: "Know all men by these presents that I, James Davis, of the county of Sullivan, State of Tennessee, do hereby"—Here, the old magistrate came to a dead halt. I observed that he was copying the form of a deed in the Appendix to the Statutes of Tennessee.—After a few moments hesitation, the Squire wrote on as follows: "hereby solimgly swar" (instead of 'sell and convey,') "and bind myself, my heirs and assigns"—again His Honor came to a sticking place, but he finally propelled thus: "that I will stick up to Jeff. Davis, me and my heirs forever, and until deth—d—m Abe Linken and his heirs forever. Soarn too, and subscribed before me, William Hull, this the —d day of January, 1862."

The "old woman" had not left; and when the oath was read aloud, she sharply objected that the "old man should not sign it because his oldest son and heir had promised Andy Johnson to stand up to Lincoln." The squire was inexorable, and the quarrel waxed hot. Finally in a tempest of passion he ordered the constable to confine Mrs. Davis for one week in the railroad station house; and poor Jim in abject terror affixed his "mark" to the "State paper." He kissed devoutly a volume of the Pilgrims Progress and followed his squeaking spouse. The squire appealed to Col. Vance to know whether the proceedings were legal and formal. "All right, squire; put 'em through," was the Colonel's response, while his flushed face and swollen cheeks evinced his keen appreciation of the ridiculous aspect which genuine patriotism sometimes presents in its reduction to practice in this Switzerland of America.—*Knoxville Register.*

DEATHS.

DIED,—At the Hospital on Reems' Creek, on the 19th of February, Mr. CALVIN BURGESS, a member of Capt. Davidson's Company from Cherokee, aged about 26 years. The deceased was afflicted with phthisic pulmanolis, and died of hemorrage of the bowels following five weeks sickness, leaving a family of three small children. He was a quiet, peaceable man, and as far as his health would permit, a good soldier. He fell in a good cause, and was the first to die of disease in the Battalion, which speaks well of the care of the officers and judicious treatment of the Surgeons. From the soldiers, citizens and friends, he received every necessary attention. But his hour had come, and he is now, we hope, in a better world. Peace to his ashes. M.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A SMALL SUPPLY among which is a lot of GENUINE BUNCOMBE CABBAGE Seed, for sale at ASTON'S.

Flower Seeds,

A CHOICE LOT OF SOUTHERN GROWN Flower Seeds, cultivated by an Amature. Just received at ASTON'S.

TAKEN UP,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, living seven miles east of Asheville, on the 28th February, a dark sorrel

Horse Mule,

About ten years old, in good condition. The owner is requested to call for him, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

W. F. SORRELS.

March 13, 1862. 3t

AT ASTON'S.

—o—

Acts of Congress.

THE Acts and Resolutions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the Confederate Congress. A few copies for sale at ASTON'S.

—o—

Lyrics and Sketches,

BY W. M. MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C.—A few copies of this new and popular work just received at ASTON'S.

—o—

Concentrated Lye.

A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

—o—

Confederate Almanac.

JUST RECEIVED AT ASTON'S.

—o—

Blue Grass

AND TIMOTHY SEED, FOR SALE AT ASTON'S.

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by E. J. ASTON & CO

A PROCLAMATION,

BY THE

Governor of N. Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINIANS: Our country needs your aid for its protection and defence against an invading foe. The President of the Confederate States has made a requisition upon our State to complete her quota of troops in the field. Our own borders are invaded by the enemy in force, now threateniug an advance to deprive us of liberty, property, and all that we hold dear as a self-governing and free people.—We must resist him at all hazards and by every means in our power. He wages a war for our subjugation—a war forced upon us in wrong, and prosecuted without right, and in a spirit of vengeful wickedness without a parallel in the history of warfare among civilized nations. As you value your rights of self-government and all the blessings of freedom—the hallowed endearments of home and fireside, of family and kindred, I call upon you to rally to their defence, and to sustain the noble and sacred cause in which we are engaged. North Carolina has always proved true, constant and brave in the hour of trial and of danger. Never let it be said that in the future she has failed to maintain this high renown. If we are threatened now more than heretofore, let our exertions be equal to every demand on our patriotism, honor and glory. No temporary reverses dampened the ardor of your ancestors, even though the enemy marched in column through the State.—The fires of liberty still burned brightly in their breasts. They were moved to new energy, and resisted by gallant deeds, with abiding hope and unflinching courage and perseverance, bravely contending with enemies at home, as well as the foreign foe, until, after a struggle of seven long years, our Independence was acknowledged. Let us imitate their glorious example.—The enemy is redoubling his efforts and straining every nerve to overrun our country and subjugate us to his domination, his avarice and ambition. Already it is proposed in their Congress to establish a territorial government in a portion of our State. Now is the time to prove our zeal and animate by example.

I call upon the brave and patriotic men of our State to volunteer, from the mountains to the sea. You are wanted to fill up our quota in the Confederate Army, and for the special defence of the State. I rely, with entire confidence, for a prompt and cheerful response to this call upon your patriotism and valor. Tender yourselves in companies and in squads under officers of your own selection. You will be at once accepted and organized into regiments under the laws that are or may be made, and which it is my duty to execute. The Adjutant General of the State will issue the necessary orders for this purpose.

Fellow-citizens!—your first allegiance is due to North Carolina. Rally to her banners.—Let every man do his duty, and our country will be safe.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 22nd of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

HENRY T. CLARK.

☞All papers in the State are requested to publish three times.

March 6, 1862. 3t

RECRUITS WANTED!

TO ARMS---FREEMEN!

PATRIOTS OF THE MOUNTAINS AWAKE! Your country calls and needs you. Already you have acted nobly in this contest for freedom and independence. Your brave sons whom you sent out in the commencement of the war, and who are still standing as a living wall between your homes and the vandal enemy, are *re-enlisting* for the war, but in this hour of peril to your country, after they have stood the brunt of battle for nearly twelve months, they call upon you to come to the rescue and stand shoulder to shoulder with them in the final fight and triumph. Will you let their call go unheeded and permit them to fight the last battle unaided and alone, against an enemy who has gathered up all his strength for the deadly conflict and for your subjugation. You cannot act thus and be freemen. Come then to the aid of those who are already in the field. A BOUNTY of

One Hundred Dollars

Will be paid to each recruit to the "Jackson Rangers" for the war. I shall be in Webster, Jackson county, until the 20th March, when I shall return to my Regiment. In my absence report yourselves to Private John S. Keener, who is fully authorized to receive your names.

J. R. LOVE, Lieut. Co. A,
16th N. C. T. and Recruiting Officer.

March 6, 1862. 3t

A REGIMENT

FOR THE

Confederate States Service.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN AUthorized to raise a Regiment for the Confederate States army, takes this method of informing persons who are now engaged in raising companies, that this is the first opportunity offered for joining a Regiment to go directly into the Confederate service.

Rank of officers, and pay to officers and soldiers, will begin with their enrollment.

A BOUNTY of

FIFTY DOLLARS

And the bounty from the State will be paid at the time of organization.

Arms and full equipments of the best class will be furnished to the companies.

Term of service THREE YEARS or the war. For further particulars, address the subscriber immediately. M. D. CRATON,

Lt. Col. 35th Reg't N. C. Troops.

Newbern, N. C., March 6, 1862. 4t

RECRUITS WANTED!

I AM now in Buncombe, and will remain here for the next twenty-five days, to recruit for Company F, 16th Regiment N. C. Troops, now on the Potomac. I am authorized to pay a BOUNTY of

FIFTY DOLLARS

To every recruit as soon as enlisted. I will have an Agent at the News Office in Asheville, and will be in town myself every few days.

RALLY!

Buncombe boys, once more to the call of your country.

P. H. THRASH, Capt. Company F,
16th Reg't N. C. Troops, A. A. Q. M.

February 28, 1862. 3t

TO THE BREACH.

RECRUITS WANTED.

I AM here to enlist Recruits for the First Regiment North Carolina Cavalry, now on the Potomac. Buncombe has one Company, (the Rangers,) and she has many more gallant sons at home, who, I feel confident, will rally to the call of their country. A BOUNTY of

FIFTY DOLLARS

Will be paid every RECRUIT, as soon as his name is recorded.

Let the patriotic young men of Buncombe and adjoining counties come forward immediately, and show their patriotism by rallying to the defence of their beloved country.

JAMES L. GAINES, Lt.
Co. G, First N. C. Cavalry.

Feb. 27, 1862. tf

SWANNANOA MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY WILL OPEN ITS FIRST session on the 5th day of February, 1862, under the charge of J. C. DEANS and A. S. HOLTEN, who have had considerable experience in teaching. We propose preparing students for College and the ordinary business of life. The Academy is located in Buncombe county, N. C., on the stage road leading from Asheville to the Swannanoa Gap, 9½ miles from the former place; in a moral, enterprising and intelligent community. Swannanoa is eminently healthy, and in the present excited condition of the country, its geographical position renders it a quiet and safe retreat. Strong and active efforts will be made to promote the moral and mental culture of pupils committed to our care. Quite a number of students can be furnished with board in highly respectable families convenient to the Academy, at a very low price.

TUITION in the primory classes $6; higher English classes $10; Classics $12.50 per session.

For further information address

REV. J. C. DEANS, Principal.

February 6, 1862. 3m

ARTILLERISTS WANTED!

THE undersigned propose raising a Company of ARTILLERY FOR THE WAR. All persons desiring to enlist in this branch of the service, in this or adjoining counties, can do so by calling on either one of us. An experienced Artillery officer will be selected to take charge of the Company and drill them. Artillerists are exempt from many fatiguing duties attending Infantry, such as picket guard duty, work on fortifications, long forced marches, carrying knap-sacks, cartridge-boxes, &c. A Bounty of

FIFTY DOLLARS

Will be paid to each one enlisting as soon as he is sworn into service, which will be as soon as a sufficient number have enlisted to organize and elect officers.

Persons wishing to enlist will please come forward at once as the enemy are well nigh upon us, and should be met and driven back by a united and brave people. The pay of Artillerists is a little more than that of Infantry, and their rank among soldiers high.

WM. N. GARRETT, E. M. CLAYTON,
Warm Springs, N. C. Asheville, N. C.

February 20, 1862. tf

HOUSE CARPENTERING.

THE Subscriber having returned from the WAR, and being too much crippled and used up generally, to be longer of service to the country on the tented field, has resumed his business, with the hope of being of service to the good people of Asheville and surrounding country.

He is well prepared to undertake and execute

HOUSE CARPENTERING,

In all its branches, and solicits a share of patronage. His work will be executed in the best style, and at reasonable rates.

CABINET FURNITURE.

He has also in his establishment a No. 1 CABINET WORKMAN, and can fill orders for

FURNITURE

Of every description with promptness. Satisfaction as to work and prices guarantied.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

Shop at the old stand, on Church street, a short distance west of the Court House.

Terms---Strictly Cash.

G. H. A. ADAMS.

February 6, 1862. tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

PURSUANT to the terms of a DEED OF TRUST, executed by NATH'L G. TAYLOR, of Carter county, Tennessee, on the 26th January, 1856, for the benefit of James Howard McHenry, I will sell upon the premises in said county

ON THE 24th APRIL, 1862,

And the succeeding day, or days if necessary,

All the TRACTS OF LAND

Conveyed by said Trust Deed, consisting of the

BUFFALO MILLS

FARM, PROPER, CONTAINING

Nine Hundred & 12 1-2 Acres.

THE

The Jerry Britt Farm,

ADJOINING THERETO, OF

SEVENTY FIVE ACRER.

AND ALSO

A MOUNTAIN TRACT

OF

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

In said county. The MILLS farm contains a fine body of

Meadow and Up'and,

ALSO, A VALUABLE

GRIST AND SAW-MILL,

AND

TILT-HAMMER FORGE,

And other valuable improvements. Further information may be had upon the premises, or from the undersigned.

Terms of Sale---CASH!

A. G. GRAHAM, (Substituted) Trustee.

Jonesboro', Tenn., Jan. 11, 1862. tds.

Executive Department of N. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, February 13th, 1862.

FIVE Regiments of Volunteers for the War are wanted to make up North Carolina's quota of the Army of the Confederate States, to whom a bounty of FIFTEEN DOLLARS per man will be paid by the State, and FIFTY by the Confederate States.

This number is expected to be raised with as little delay as possible; and Companies at present organizing will immediately report to this Office. They will be received by companies or individuals, and when a full company is tendered, four officers will be commissioned; with a less number, appointments will be given as follows: A Captain for forty men; First Lieutenant for twenty-five; Second Lieutenant for fifteen.

The Militia who have been ordered on duty and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the Volunteer Service; and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties.

By order of the Governor:

J. G. MARTIN.
Adjutant General.

☞All papers in the State insert four times.

February 27, 1862.

Buncombe to the Rescue!

—o—

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

—o—

I AM authorized by the Governor to raise an ARTILLERY COMPANY, to be located in the neighborhood of Paint Rock, in the county of Madison.

Persons wishing to join this company will report to Rev. T. W. Atkin, A. T. Summey, or myself. Each of whom will be provided with muster rolls.

An order for drafting in each county has already been issued, and I earnestly appeal to the gallant sons of Buncombe to come forward and volunteer, and never allow a draft to take place in old Buncombe.

The Adjutant General of the Confederate States has promised me a battery of Mountain Howitzers for this particular service.

Volunteers get a BOUNTY of

FIFTY DOLLARS.

Drafted men get no Bounty.

W. M. HARDY.

February 20, 1862. tf

MARBLE YARD,

Greenville, S. C.

JAS. M. ALLEN

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

—o—

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants,

GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

July 18, 1861. tf

NOTICE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE FURNITURE Establishment of A. B. Chunn & Co. having been closed by mutual consent, I take pleasure in offering to the citizens of Asheville, and the surrounding country, on my own responsibility,

FURNITURE

Which cannot be excelled in this country, either for cheapness or durability. And as CASH is a requisite which insures success in business, I intend selling for that alone, or its equivalent.

Pretty much all kinds of country Produce will be taken in exchange for Furniture.

I have in my employment Mr. John Hildebrand, late of the firm of J. & J. Hildebrand, who is well known as a neat, tasteful and competent mechanic, and from this fact persons may expect to get just what they order.

All orders will be promptly filled, and packing carefully done by experienced hands.

My Shop is on College street, in connection with that of my father, three doors south of my own residence, corner of College and Summey streets.

ED. M. CLAYTON.

Asheville, October 18, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

—o—

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

SELLING GOODS FOR

PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Sept. 19, 1861. tf

ASTON'S DEPOT.

BLUE-STONE, COPPERAS, ALUM, CHIP Logwood and Annatto. Just received at ASTON'S.

NUTMEGS, ALSPICE, MACE, CLOVES, &c. For sale at ASTON'S.

SULPHUR, STARCH, GLUE, PRUSSIAN Blue, Borax, Cream Tartar, &c., &c., &c. Fresh supplies just received at ASTON'S.

HARDEE'S TACTICS. A FRESH SUPPLY of Hardee's Infantry Tactics, just opened at ASTON'S.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS

Tailoring Establishment

to a room in the

JAIL BUILDING,

Where he will be happy at all times to see his friends and customers, and the public generally.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Aug. 22, 1861. tf

W. H. MURDOCH, M. D.

HAVING permanently located in

ASHEVILLE,

North end of Main street, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. January 30, 1862. tf

NEW GOODS.

1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, *"LIVE AND LET LIVE."*

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

Always at Work!

—:o:—

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

CALL AT ASTON'S.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

40 LBS. GUM CAMPHOR.
20 ounces QUININE.
20 ounces MORPHINE, at ASTON'S.

PAPER and ENVELOPES.—A large and splendid lot of Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c., just received at ASTON'S

200 LBS. ALSPICE. 200 lbs. Ginger.—50 lbs. Nutmegs. 50 lbs Annatto. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

A SMALL LOT OF COTTON CARDS, just opened at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.
Just received at ASTON'S.

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.

Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

October 31, 1861. 1y

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. BLACKSTOCK,

COLUMBUS, N. C.

WILL attend all calls, night or day. Office in North Wing of Court House.

April 11, 1861. 1y

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

October 11, 1860.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of February.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.

January 30, 1862. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.

October 18, 1860. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement; also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON, } Exr's.

February 6, 1862. tf